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ocular vision of the delightful land is a desire rather than a prospect. We are conducted to the country of Cecrops by way of Crete, where the recently uncovered remains of Minoan life are pictured, and thence through "the thirsty Argive plain." Athens of course plays the major part in the book, and its history is vividly portrayed from its most ancient days down to and including the present. Not the least interesting, indeed, of Mrs. Bosanquet's chapters are those which treat of Athenian life of today. Nor is the countryside of Attica neglected. The book is to be most heartily recommended in every aspect.

E. T. M.

Cicero of Arpinum. A Political and Literary Biography, being a contribution to the history of ancient civilization and a guide to the study of Cicero's writings. By E. G. SIHLER, PH.D. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1914. \$2.50 net, delivered.

The publishers announce that "this important work is designed to be a full and comprehensive biography of M. Tullius Cicero." The author in his Preface states as his chief aim "that both the statements of fact as well as the judgments and valuations should be reliable; and to append everywhere a somewhat full citation of sources." This is a large contract, yet it has been carried out fairly well in the text. The annalistic method is followed, and year by year, with some minuteness of detail, are given the events of the orator's life, an interpretation of his acts and motives, and an analysis of his works.

While fully appreciative of Cicero's merits, the writer is not blind to his faults. He admits that he was vain and susceptible to flattery, "like a professional beauty"; that he was timid at times and rash on occasion, inconsistent and rather an idealist than a practical man of affairs. Yet on the whole Dr. Sihler's estimate is distinctly favorable, and he runs not a few tilts with the views of such critics as Mommsen and Drumann. While he was of the middle class by birth, Cicero's training gave him aristocratic sympathies which he never outgrew. The scenes of the civil wars in the eighties filled him with a horror of war and of one-man government which largely controlled his attitude forty years later. He was not a mere orator and politician, but a real statesman. The last five pages of the text give an interesting survey of his character.

Of his more notable contemporaries Caesar is pictured as "the most adroit politician of antiquity." Further, "he knew the power of the sword, if any man in ancient history. But he too knew the venality of most men in public life, and all the scale of prices, better than any other Roman unless we except Pompey and the financier-politician" (Crassus). Our author would not

follow Ferrero in his theory that Caesar was wafted into power by mere accident and circumstance. Pompey is not viewed as a heroic figure. He is "Cicero's powerful and somewhat condescending friend"; a vain man "to whom it was as breath to be reputed the only one" (usually printed "Only one"); whose pride was always his first concern; a master of indirection, pampered by fortune, and helpless when the crisis of his fate arrived. Cato is, of course, a sturdy, stubborn upholder of freedom, but unlovely in some characteristics. Brutus is far from being the pure, unselfish patriot of poetry and tradition; he is rather a grasping usurer, "conceited and condescending, the counterfeit shadow of his infinitely greater uncle, Cato of Utica."

The author evidently has made a profound study of his subject-matter and its sources, and has endeavored to use it fairly. He is courteous to opponents, and even where the reader cannot wholly agree with his conclusions he commands respect. In its content this is a work of real value.

An interesting feature of the style is the prevailing use of some descriptive term instead of a name. Cicero is oftenest "the Arpinate," but figures also as "the nascent orator," "the consular," "the orator," "the advocate," "the man of letters," "the supreme judge of literature," etc. Sulla and Cinna and later the members of the first triumvirate are referred to as "dynasts." Caesar after Pharsalus is "the Regent," Pompey is "the Only one," Crassus, "the financier-politician," Brutus and Cassius, "the Regicides" or "the demigods."

Occasional side thrusts are made at modern conditions: politics often, especially on pp. 188, 333 f.; society, "which in our day prides itself on the omission of the article, . . . in which the feminine element predominates or prevails," p. 228; and archaeology, p. 460.

The book evidently is not intended for young students. While it gives a full account of "what actually happened" (see Preface), the manner of the telling is such as presupposes a good deal of knowledge of the subject on the reader's part. The style is uneven, frequently careless, somewhat heavy, and often Germanesque. There are numerous oddities of phrase, such as "*both* the offices . . . *as well as* their seat [*sic*] in the senate," p. 103; "*so much*. . . *than*," p. 199; "independent *from*," p. 202; "the consuls *were* Gabinius . . . *while* the other consul-elect *was* Piso," p. 202; "*these* news," p. 212; "such kind of talk," p. 276; "Rome could not rival *with* Greece," p. 374; "*not all* . . . *no more* than," p. 116, and many more.

Some expressions, whether by intention or not, sound very much like slang: "easy money," p. 107; "fine Italian hand," p. 132; "Pompey's address was a *frost* or a failure," p. 180; "clients were somewhat *sore*," p. 184 (cf. pp. 198, 298); "Cicero . . . ran away, or, as the political phrase of our land has it, *went fishing*," p. 193; "on the make," p. 248; "tackle," p. 249; "put on the screws," p. 275; "lambasting," p. 381; "went against the grain," p. 385; "cribbing," p. 437. On p. 403 Cicero's *lxxx detersimus* is rendered "scraped off 80,000 sesterces." If modern slang is meant, why not "raked off" or "cleaned up"?

The spelling of Greek names as a rule takes the form of mere transliteration—Patrai, Soloi, Amphiaraos, Kallimachos, Kybele, Lykabettos, Pharnakes, Teukris, Okeanos, etc.; but this is not carried out consistently, for we meet Polybius, Deiotarus, Athenodorus, and many others with Latin endings. A few occur in both forms—Dionysios and Dionysius, Panaitios and Panaetius, Poseidonios and Posidonius. We also find both Caesarian and Caesarean. In Kelt and Keltic only *K* is used. In a few English words the British forms are preferred (“reflexion,” “gaol,” “saviour,” “labour”), and the verb “marshal” has *-ll*. Many errors, also, which are or may be typographical, mar the work. It is a pity that so good a book was not edited before going to the printer. As it is, the use of capitals, italics, syllable-division in Latin words, quotation marks, and punctuation in general seems to have been governed, not by any definite principle, but by guess or impulse in each individual case. The natural result is a hopeless tangle of inconsistencies.

The extensive bibliography of ancient and modern sources is accompanied by running comment with which the reader may or may not always agree. The index is fairly full and helpful, though the principle on which three different styles of type are used for the page numbers is not quite clear.

H. M. KINGERY

WABASH COLLEGE

The Poems of Gaius Valerius Catullus. With Notes and a Translation by CHARLES STUTTAFORD. London: Bell, 1912. 16mo, pp. xxxii+286.

A professed academic finds it difficult or impossible to avoid an insufferable tone of condescending patronage when he tries to express his genuine pleasure at the incursion into his own preserves of other than a schoolmaster. Even the figures that he most naturally employs betray his ingrained jealousies. “His own preserves,” “his own field,” quotha? Whence did he get the right to fence in Hippocrene, and shroud bright Helicon under his dust clouds? Is his pet bag o’ bones a Pegasus, and all the rest long-eared thistle-eaters? And if to his wry-faced welcome he subjoin such frank criticism of the stranger’s equipment as he would venture in greeting a friend and colleague, his narrow ill will is no longer a matter of merely probable suspicion. In such a sea of troubles is the reviewer of this pretty little volume plunged. The only safety is in making his *salve* loud—and brief.

In 1909 Mr. Stuttaford issued through the same publishers an edition of Catullus with a brief introduction and brief notes. It was professedly for the use of those “whose Latin has become ‘rusty’ in consequence of the exigencies of a professional or business occupation,” and who “would gladly renew their acquaintance with the Latin poets,” if they were not plagued with unnecessary erudition as sauce and side dish. The editor might well have added, “and if they might read their poets in a decently printed form.” It is a shame that